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thrown up the breastworks named by him Fort Necessity. The enterprise in itself was barren of results, but it served to render Washington familiar with the country, the knowledge of which he was soon to be called on to make use of, and to open the way for the final conquest of the territory. He learned also that the Indians were a not unimportant factor to be taken into consideration. Washington knew how to take the just measure of their protestations of friendship; that they were meant to draw from him the details of his plans to be in turn divulged to the French at the earliest opportunity. But he failed not to negotiate with them, liberally punctuating his speeches the while with gifts of wampum belts. A less cautious and judicious commander might have been misled by their intrigues. It is interesting to find him speaking of them, however, as "treacherous devils, . . . sent by the French to act as spies," and to note his gratification at their return "though not without some stories, prepared to amuse the French, which may be of service to make our designs succeed." Nor did he hesitate to enlist the services of those friendly to him and in turn to use them as spies upon the actions of the enemy.

Dr. Toner has done a most serviceable piece of work in thus presenting before us this material which, added to Gist's and Trent's journals, enables us to follow the history of the conquest of the West with considerable detail. In addition it is a valuable aid to understanding the development of Washington's character, for, although a mere youth, he had ample opportunity to exhibit some of those sterling qualities which served him in such good stead in the War for Independence. The appendices are of particular importance, especially the transcript of Washington's account with Virginia, rendered October, 1754. It enables Dr. Toner to fix the route of his march and gives almost conclusive evidence that the original of the journal was lost at the battle of the Great Meadows. The absence of a map from the volume is greatly to be regretted; and it would have been well, too, if Dr. Toner had calculated a little more upon his readers' intelligence. For then he would not have needed to overburden the book with so many unimportant notes, thereby making the reading of the journal itself a most difficult task.

HERBERT FRIEDENWALD.

Philadelphia.

English History in Shakespeare's Plays. By BEVERLEY E. WARNER. Pp. x, 321. Price, \$1.75. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1894.

If it be true, as Coleridge said, that "the people take their theology from Milton and their history from Shakespeare," this latter debt

is largely an unconscious one, and one upon which students, both historical and literary, have laid little stress. In all the wealth of Shakespearian literature it is strange that there has been but one slender volume, now long out of print, which has attempted any continuous treatment of English history as reflected in Shakespeare's plays.

Schlegel insisted that Shakespeare intended his ten historical plays as parts of one great whole. It is this oneness, this continuity that Mr. Warner has seized upon and enforced in this course of popular lectures. An exact title for the whole series of plays, as he reads them, would be: "The Decline and Fall of the House of Plantagenet, with a Prologue on King John and an Epilogue on Henry VIII."

"You must tell me what I am to see, or I shall not see it," said a great scientist, before whom Faraday was about to perform some of his marvelous experiments. This same service, the focusing of the attention, is here attempted in behalf of the Shakespearian student. With the gain there comes, of course, the attendant danger, that the emphasis may not be not the dramatist's but the lecturer's, that it has been read not in but *into* the plays. The scheme which Mr. Warner here suggests, however, is at once so simple and so temperately urged, that it will prove of no slight help.

In arrangement the book is made very usable. The discussion of each play is preceded by a brief statement of its sources and of its early editions, together with a chronology of the events occurring between this and the preceding play. In the lecture proper the principal anachronisms are pointed out, and occasional reference is made to contemporary chronicles. There is but slight display of originality or of deep research. Indeed there is little here which many a painstaking student of Shakespeare might not find for himself. But the excellence of this book is that here the work has actually been done, the unity has been grasped; freed from their stage setting, the spirit and movement of English history are here presented, and in great measure there is effected "a working partnership between the Chronicle of the formal historian and the Epic of the dramatic poet." Several useful appendices, bibliographical and critical, and an excellent index complete the book.

GEORGE H. HAYNES.

Punishment and Reformation, an Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. By FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, LL. D. Pp. 339. Price, \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1895.

In January, 1895, Dr. Wines delivered a course of lectures, upon "Punishment and Reformation," before the Lowell Institute of Bos-